VIRGINIA JOURNAL,
AND
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR—— VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1787. (No. 169.)

William Hartſhorne and *Company*,

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf,

WEST-INDIA rum, muſcovado ſugar, coffee, genuine Port wine in pipes and barrels, Fayal and other white wines, iron pots Dutch ovens, &c. iron fifty-ſix weights regulated, bar iron, 10 by 8 window glaſs, Iriſh beef in barrels, New-England potatoes, Liverpool ſalt, raiſins in ſmall boxes, ticklenburgs and German oſnaburgs, with a variety of DRY-GOODS as uſual.——All thoſe indebted whoſe accounts are now due, are earneſtly requeſted to pay as ſoon as they can, that we may be enabled to ſupport our credit.

One acre of ground on Fairfax, Wolf and Royal ſtreets, laid off in convenient lots to be let on ground rent, to ſuch as want to make immediate improvements; the rent will be very low and ſome of the lots are large enough for a genteel houſe.—A plan may be ſeen at the Printing-Office, the Coffee-Houſe and at our ſtore.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

D. and *I. M'Pherſon*,

Have for SALE,

FRESH lemons by the box,
Old Malaga wine in quarter caſks,
Almonds,
Filberts, } by the caſk,
Figs,
Raiſins in jars and caſks.

ALSO, A few fiſhing SEINES of different ſizes, all of which they will ſell on moderate terms for Caſh or Produce.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

TO BE SOLD by

Jenckes, Winſor and Company,

At their ſtore at the foot of King-ſtreet, in Alexandria, by wholeſale and retail, on the loweſt terms, for caſh or country produce,

MUSCOVADO and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Stone lime,
Cheeſe,
Vinegar,
Duck and Cordage.

A ſmall aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, among which are Luſtrings, Muſlins, Cambricks and Lawns.

Alſo, a few New-England POTATOES for ſeed or family uſe.

Alexandria, April 19, 1787.

The Bunch of Grapes

TAVERN, in ALEXANDRIA,

IS now opened by the Subſcriber, for the convenience of travellers, in that commodious houſe, formerly kept by Capt. HENRY LYLES, on the corner of Fairfax and Cameron ſtreets. He begs leave to aſſure the public, that he is well ſupplied with every neceſſary for a well regulated houſe, and that it ſhall be his ſtudy, by the moſt attentive regard to his gueſts and his buſineſs, to deſerve their favor. —Suppers, &c. provided on the ſhorteſt notice.

GEORGE H. LEIGH.

April 15, 1787.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has eſtabliſhed a very convenient STAGE, with good horſes, from ANNAPOLIS to ALEXANDRIA, which will ſet off from Mr. MANN's tavern in Annapolis, on Mondays and Fridays, and arrive at Alexandria the ſame days, and will return to Annapolis on Tueſdays and Saturdays. —Seats may be taken at Mr. MANN's tavern in Annapolis and at Mrs. LOMAX's in Alexandria.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

April 17, 1787.

Spring GOODS.

The Eſther, Captain Richard Ledger, is juſt arrived from Whitehaven, with a very valuable and general cargo of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which are opening for ſale at the wholeſale ſtore of

Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney,

On Fairfax-ſtreet.

The following are the principal articles, viz.

SACKING,
Oſnaburgs,
Sail canvas from No. 1 to No. 8,
Dowlas,
Brown and white ſheetings,
Brown hollands,
¼, ⅞ and 4-4 Iriſh linens,
Bed ticking and bunts,
Apron wide check,
Furniture ditto,
Striped hollands,
Printed linens, calicoes and chintzes,
Huckaback and diaper tablecloths,
Dyed pocket and pillow fuſtians,
Ditto jeans and jeanets,
Dyed ſatinets,
White jeans and French cords,
Dutch rope and India dimity,
Italian cords,
Marſeilles quiltings,
Flowered muſlinets, &c.
Sagathees and caſſimers,
Duroys and durants,
Tammies and ſhalloons,
Wildbores and laſtings,
Calamancoes, &c. &c.
⅞ and apron wide lawns,
Long lawns and muſlins,
Cambricks,
Plain and ſouſle gauzes,
A neat aſſortment of modes, ſatins, perſians, florentines, luſtrings, ſarſnets, &c.
Elegant ſarſnet cardinals and cloaks,
Ditto petticoats,
Common, neat and elegant waiſtcoat patterns,
Ribbons of all kinds,
Oſtrich feathers,
Fans, flowers, &c.
Black and white edgings and laces,
Bandano and Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Printed linen ditto,
Checked linen and cotton ditto,
Lawn and gauze ditto,
Mens' and womens' ſilk and leather gloves,
Faſhionable mens' beſt London hats,
Ditto caſtor ditto,
Ditto felt ditto,
Ditto ladies' riding ditto,
Mens' coarſe and fine ſhoes and boots,
Womens' leather ſhoes,
Ladies' calamanco, morocco, black and white ſatin ſhoes,
Shoe ſoles and bootlegs,
Oſnaburg, nuns, coloured and French threads,
Shoe thread,
Sewing ſilk and twiſt,
Foolſcap, pot and poſt paper,
Blank books,
Bibles, teſtaments, &c.
Paſteboards,
Wafers and ſealing-wax,
Inkpowder,
Common, caravan and gilt trunks,
Looking-glaſſes,
Mens' and womens' ſaddles,
All kinds of ſaddlers' materials, with ſaddletrees, &c.
Candles in boxes,
Cheeſe in caſks,
Barley in kegs,
Powder in half barrels,
Shot,
Liverpool beer,
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 30d. nails,
Caſtings of all ſorts,
Waggon boxes in ſets,
American and crown ſithes,
Ditto ſickles,
Broad and narrow hoes,
Falling axes, &c.
Sad irons and frying-pans,
Spades and ſhovels,
Carpenters' and joiners' tools complete,
Cutlery, ſteelyards, deſk furniture, &c.
Stock, iron and braſs caſe locks, &c. &c.
Plated ſtirrup irons,
Snaffle and curb bits,
Large and ſmall gold ſcales with weights,
Shop ſcales with weights,
An elegant aſſortment of metal buttons, with almoſt every other ſpecies of hardware,
Wool cards,
Leading lines, trace ropes, bed cords, &c. &c.
White, yellow, Spaniſh brown, red and blue paints in kegs,
Lampblack,
Boiled linſeed oil in jars,
Pewter aſſorted,
Plates, diſhes, &c.
Copper tea-kettles,
Coffee-pots, &c.
Carpets,
Queen's-ware well aſſorted in half crates,
Stone-ware in crates,
Bottles and jugs looſe from half a gallon to 3 gallons,
Glaſs-ware in ſmall caſks,
Pipes in caſks,
Copperas,
A ſet of walnut chairs,
Hair ſifters,
Wire ſieves,
Fine old Jamaica ſpirits in puncheons,
Liverpool ſtoved ſalt,
With a variety of other articles too tedious to inſert.

Alexandria, April 19, 1787.

Porter & Ingraham,

Have juſt received, and now ready for ſale, at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, which they will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms, by wholeſale and retail, for Caſh, Tobacco Flour or Ginſeng;

Amongſt which are,

BROADCLOTHS, ſhalloons, calamancoes, tammies and durants,
Cardinals trimmed with ſnail and ermine,
Ruſſel and Calamanco petticoats,
Moreens, fuſtians and bed-ticks,
Nankeens, a beautiful aſſortment of calicoes,
Iriſh linens, brown ſheetings,
Mens' and womens' ſtrong and fine leather ſhoes,
Womens' coloured and laſting ditto,
A variety of check handkerchiefs,
Silk ditto,
Muſlin ditto,
Plain and figured lawns,
Kenting aprons and handkerchiefs,
Needle worked aprons,
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs,
Fans,
Italian flowers and feathers,
Ribbons and Umbrellas,
Mens' and womens' cotton and thread hoſe,
Mens' black and white ſilk ditto,
Mens' and womens' beaver and kid gloves,
Black ſilk mitts,
Thread and ſewing ſilk,
Writing-paper, quills and wafers,
Playing Cards, &c.

A large ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE,

HL from 6 to 12 inch hinges,
H from 3 to 10 inch ditto,
Butts,
Table, deſk and cheſt locks,
Cheſt double and ſingle ditto,
Deſk, till and cupboard ditto,
Wood ſcrews, gimlets and cloak-pins,
Screw rings and knobs,
Steel and iron plate handſaws,
Saſh and Dovetail ditto,
Raſps and files,
Chiſels, gouges and plain irons,
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and penknives,
Sciſſors,
Drawing knives,
Pump and other hammers,
Calking irons,
Marking irons,
Braſs cocks,
Pins and needles,
Braſs, iron and japanned candleſticks,
Cork ſcrews,
Buckles,
Money ſcales,
Bridle bitts and ſtirrup irons,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 20d. nails.

A few quarter caſks Madera and Sherry Wines, Liverpool Salt, beſt Swediſh Iron in bars, German Steel, Plough Shears, Roll Brimſtone, White Lead in kegs, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles, Sewing Twine, Gunpowder, Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, &c. &c.

Alexandria, March 15, 1787.

Valuable Slaves *FOR SALE.*

THE Executors having been diſappointed in the ſale of the ſlaves, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. FRANCIS JETT, of Weſtmoreland, at Mattox-Bridge, on the 15th of February, as before adverti[ſed], give notice, that fifteen or twenty Valuable Slaves will be offered for ſale at Mattox, on Monday the 30th inſt. if fair, if not the next fair day; among whom are, ſeveral good houſe-carpenters.—Six months credit, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. Five per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, by the

EXECUTORS.

April 5, 1787.

THE Subſcriber gives public notice, that he propoſes to go to Europe in a few weeks, for which purpoſe he has obtained the conſent of the greateſt part of his creditors.

DE LA MARCK and STEIN.

Alexandria, April 19, 1787.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

have ſaved the Town-Hall of the city of Poppi in Tuſcany. As it had been often damaged by lightning, the Grand Duke ordered a conductor to be placed on the top of the tower. Twice in a late ſtorm the flaſhes attacked the building, and the lightning, after having melted the gilt point of the ſteel, loſt itſelf in a well, where the conductor ended, without cauſing the leaſt damage.

LONDON, January 12.

The following ANECDOTE, of a certain northern Potentate is ſaid to be a fact:—Since his acceſſion to the throne, he has become enamoured of a young lady of the higheſt rank, and the moſt exquiſite beauty. Having already a Queen and ſeveral children, and the object of his affections poſſeſſing too much virtue to permit an illegal indulgence of his paſſion, he was determined, if poſſible, to repeat the rites of marriage, and give her an equal rank with his Royal Conſort. He called together the heads of the clergy, to ſtate to them his wiſhes, and to aſk their opinions. They inquired if he had any objections to offer againſt his preſent Queen.—He anſwered that his pretenſions were not founded on any accuſation againſt her; that ſhe was every thing which virtue and affection could conſtitute. They then told him that his intentions were impoſſible. He deſired them to ſearch the earlieſt records, to diſcover if ſome precedent of a ſimilar action might not exiſt. After much labour they returned, aſſuring him, that no ſhadow of ſuch a precedent "could be diſcovered." "Then," exclaimed he, "I will eſtabliſh a precedent myſelf, and teach the world, that a paſſion like mine ought not to be circumſcribed by any laws whatever." He has ſince publicly married the young lady, and allowed her to ſhare the honors of his former Queen.

Jan. 16. Mr. Adams, the American Ambaſſador, has had ſeveral conferences with the Secretaries of State ſince the receipt of the laſt deſpatches from Mr. Temple, his Majeſty's Envoy at York; and it is the report, that the arrangement of the articles of a commercial treaty between Great-Britain and America is very near being completed.

Yeſterday arrived the mails from France and Holland. From a private letter received by the former, we extract the following article of intelligence; the Emperor of Morocco has ſent to the States of America a letter, of which we here give a literal tranſlation:

In the name of God! Mahomet, Ben-Abdala! Moſt illuſtrious Congreſs of America!

We have received your letter by the hands of your Ambaſſador, and peruſed its contents with all due attention. We have remarked therein, the inclination you expreſs of concluding with us a treaty of peace. To this we willingly have aſſented, and even ratified the plan, ſuch as you have propoſed, by ſetting thereto our Imperial ſeal. Wherefore, we have, from that very moment, given ſtrict command to the Captains of our ports, to protect and aſſiſt all ſhips under American colours, and, in ſhort, to ſhew them every favor due to the moſt friendly powers: Being fully determined to do much, when an opportunity offers. We write this in full teſtimony of our ſincere friendſhip, and of the peace which we offer on our part.

Given the 20th day of the Ramadan, in the firſt year of the Hegira, 1200, that is the 24th of July, 1786.

Jan. 25. The great council which the King of France has called to meet him ſhortly at Verſailles, is ſomething like the council of all the Peers of the realm, which King Charles I. ſummoned to attend him at York, as he was marching to make war upon Scotland. It is thought that the queſtion upon which the King means to take the advice of this great aſſembly is—the propriety of repealing the penal laws now ſubſiſting in France againſt the proteſtants.

A number of Engliſh artificers in the hardware branch have lately been ſeduced from the great manufacturing towns in this kingdom, to be employed, as it is ſaid, on the continent, and under the auſpices of a great Northern Power.

Feb. 16. Yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee, Mr. Beaufoy in the chair, Mr. Pitt moved, that all wines imported from France, directly to England, ſhall be ſubject to no higher duties than the wines imported from Portugal now pay.

Mr. Flood, in a long ſpeech, oppoſed the treaty, in whole, upon much the ſame grounds as Mr. Fox had on a former day, and concluded with giving his negative to the motion.

Mr. Wilberforce replied, and was followed by Meſſrs. Fox, Dundas, Drake, Brook, Watſon, Powis, Huſſey, Pitt, Grenville, and Sheridan. At two o'clock Mr. Fox moved a previous queſtion of adjournment, when a diviſion was called for. The numbers were,

For the adjournment -	76
Againſt it - -	191
Majority	115

After which Mr. Pitt's motion was put, and carried without a diviſion. The Houſe adjourned at half paſt two o'clock.

The Portugueſe Ambaſſador has had frequent conferences for ſome days paſt with Lord Carmarthen and Mr. Pitt—The cauſe no one can be very ignorant of.

Mr. Wedgewode's abſence from the Chamber of Commerce, affords a fine *field* for ſpeculation to thoſe who remember his exertions when the Iriſh propoſitions were on the tapis—"It is called the *Potter's-Field* even unto this day."

The preſent ſitting is expected to be a moſt important one, as the anſwer from the States-General to the memorial from our States, is now to be immediately taken into conſideration. Much will depend on the ſteps taken in conſequence, towards effectually ſilencing the preſent diſturbances."

Extract of a letter from Mogadore, Jan. 16.

"A Portugueſe ſquadron, conſiſting of five men of war, has juſt taken a ſtation off the mouth of the Mediterranean, for the purpoſe of protecting the trade of that nation. His Majeſty the Emperor of Morocco, diſclaims any connection with the piratical corſairs, declaring his intention of adhering firmly to the treaties he has concluded with the European powers."

Extract of a letter from Trieſte, Jan. 20.

"The Imperial frigate Jacobine, Capt. Leraude, of 26 guns, has juſt brought in here an Algerine galley, mounting 18 guns, and carrying 86 men, which ſhe took off the Point del Nicola, after an engagement of forty minutes, in which the barbarian loſt ſeveral men. This veſſel has been long on the Tuſcan coaſt, and taken a variety of veſſels."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Jan. 30.

"La Renomme frigate of 26 guns, is arrived here from the Havanna in 48 days; ſhe fell in with the El Sabine ſloop ſix days ſail from land, which was bound to the Havanna, to carry over his Majeſty's acceſſion to prolong the convention with England, relative to the ſettlements on the Muſquito-Shore for four months: At the expiration of which, all matters are to be finally ſettled."

Extract of a letter from Malaga, Feb. 1.

"The Portugueſe man of war, La Languaire, has nearly ſcoured theſe coaſts of the Barbary corſairs, with which they have been ſo very long infeſted; two of thoſe veſſels, under the Salletine flag, have been ſent in here, and will be conveyed to ſome of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty's ports as early as poſſible. By way of repriſals, their crews will be ſent into ſlavery."

The troubles in France, and the troubles in Holland, all tend to the advantage of this country.—The failure of the Pay-Maſter of the navy in Paris has occaſioned ſo great a diſtreſs in the commercial world, that the beſt bills in Paris are done at 7, 8, nay 10 per cent. diſcount. As to the Dutch, many of the firſt families are coming to ſettle among us, which muſt tend to ſupport our funds. A bill for naturalizing a Dutch gentleman of profeſſional rank is expected to be brought into the Lords in a few days, and it is imagined more bills of the ſame kind will follow it.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 12.

"A large Guineaman, which was lately drove on ſhore by a ſtorm in the Bay of Galway, has been ſo much injured that the veſſel is condemned, and the cargo, which conſiſts of elephants teeth, dye wood, &c. is every day lodging in the cuſtom-houſe of that town. They had on board a fine black boy, about fourteen years of age, ſon of that Prince on the gold coaſt, known by the name of Kink Bailik. He was ſent over for his education, and is at preſent a cabin-boy. The veſſel was called the Leviathan, carried 800 tons, and belonged to Liverpool. Several of the teeth on board weigh 150 pounds, and the whole cargo will be reſhipped for Liverpool.

"The preſent mildneſs of the ſeaſon is ſuch, that a number of trees have been obſerved to be ſtrongly in bud, and the winter corn never wore a more favorable appearance; ſo that there is every reaſon to think that we ſhall have a plentiful year."

When anatomiſts diſſect a body for the inſtruction of their pupils, they generally divide the labour; one takes the head, another the heart, another the abdomen, and another the limbs.—Preciſely in this manner the oppoſition are diſſecting the merits of Mr. Haſtings's conduct. Burke's inſtruments being a little blunt, Mr. Sheridan brought his *ſcalpels*, which it muſt be acknowledged *cut* with *a keen edge*.

A gentleman paſſing the Old Bailey, on Wedneſday, after the execution of the malefactors, overheard two of the mob (who appeared to be candidates for the ſame exaltation) obſerve, "that it was as ſhabby an execution as they had ever ſeen, and that the new Jack Ketch was but a poor hand; a clever fellow might have hanged four in the time he was tying up one."—In this ſerious eſtimation do the lower claſs of people hold this awful puniſhment.

By letters from the Hague of the 6th inſtant, accounts are received, that "an event quite unexpected, has raiſed conſiderably the hopes of the Orange party in the Republic in general, and in the Province of Zealand in particular; it is a private act of confederacy between the principal Regents, and inhabitants of that Province, already ſigned by a very great number, and which was made public within theſe two days. By the tenor of the ſaid act, the ſubſcribers engage themſelves to maintain the preſent conſtitution, as being the beſt poſſible for the State; and principally to ſupport the prerogatives and privileges attached hereditarily to the poſts of Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-General: The ſaid act having taken care, moreover, to make it underſtood, that there never was any room to reproach the adminiſtration of the illuſtrious Prince of Orange and his Houſe.

"Another event not leſs remarkable in the preſent circumſtances, is the terrible riot that has happened in the town of Goes, in the ſame Province of Zealand: Upwards of forty houſes have been pillaged and devaſtated there, by the populace of the Orange party: Thus it is, that the high and the low in Zealand, viz. the opulent and the mob, are marching to attain their ends each by the road fitteſt for them: The former by ſignatures, and the latter by violence. However, it is expected that this famous act of confederation will be parodied ſo much boaſted adminiſtration of the poſt of the Stadtholder, it is neceſſary to redreſs them. As to the exceſſes committed at Goes, the patriotic party do not intend to make repriſals; but only to hang the ringleaders of that tumult, and take the moſt rigorous meaſures to prevent the renewal of them, either there or elſewhere."

The Lords of the Admiralty have lately made a ſtanding order for building twelve new ſhips of war of 74 guns each, four of which are to be conſtructed in the King's yards, and the others at private merchants' dock-yards. Thoſe to be built in the King's yards are to be from new models; thoſe in the merchants' yards are to be from the moſt approved models; in particular from the models of the Carnatic, Bombay-Caſtle, and Ganges, ſhips of war, which were preſented to government during the late war by the Eaſt-India Company.

Wedneſday a meeting of merchants, planters, and others, concerned in the Weſt-India trade, was held at the Marine Society's office, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, agreeable to public notice.

The purpoſe of the meeting was to take into conſideration a letter from Mr. Pitt, in which he informed them that he had conſidered their reſolutions, but did not conceive that it was neceſſary to reduce the duties upon rum more than three-pence per gallon—that he intended to make a motion in the Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of a Commercial Treaty, that the duties on brandy ſhould be 7s. per gallon, and it was thought that hereafter it might be found neceſſary to reduce the Duties upon brandy ſtill further, in order to ſuppreſs ſmuggling, when a proportionable reduction of rum would take place.

A converſation took place, on account of ſome expreſſions in Mr. Pitt's letter, which appeared to be ambiguous; but it was unanimouſly agreed that his letter contained a denial of the requeſt which the committee had made, viz. that the duty upon rum be reduced five-pence per gallon.

We hear that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales intends to eſtabliſh a lodge of Free Maſons, in the neighbourhood of St. James's, which will be called the Royal Cambrian Lodge.

Wedneſday Mr. Whitebread, Mr. Barclay, and ſeveral other gentlemen (deputed from the porter brewery of the metropolis) held a conference with Mr. Pitt, as the foundation of an impeachment againſt a Captain in the navy who held a high command in America. As this may throw ſome light on the cauſes of the preſent great load of taxes, we doubt not that the iſſue will be of the moſt intereſting nature to every well wiſher of the Britiſh conſtitution.

We hear that government have ordered an edition to be forthwith printed, of all the treaties concluded between this country and foreign powers, from the earlieſt period to the preſent time.

Feb. 17. Private letters from the Hague, of the 2d inſt. mention, that "The States of Holland, or at leaſt their majority, ſtill purſue, with the ſame ardor, the means of maintaining the operations they have begun; and the rumour is ſtronger than ever, that before the next week is at an end, ſome great blows will be ſtruck. All that intrigue, fear, animoſity, and in general obſtinacy on both ſides, can inſpire, is made uſe of by the two parties, to ſecure a ſucceſs upon which their mutual exiſtence depends."

March 7. Monday two Dutch mails, and one from France, were received at the poſt-office; by the former we have the following not unimportant intelligence in a letter, dated Paris, Feb. 19. A ſhip lately arrived from the Iſle of France had brought information, that the ſon of the Emperor of Cochinchina was there, on his return from Pondicherry, and on the eve of embarking for Europe. This report is ſince confirmed by that Prince's arrival at Port l'Orient. He is accompanied by the Biſhop of the Miſſionaries, and a few Mandarines. The occaſion of his journey is thus related:—The Emperor having been driven from his capital by an uſurper, had retrenched himſelf in a narrow iſland, where, defended by a few faithful ſubjects, he had put his enemy at defiance, and rendered all his attacks abortive. His ſon was deſpatched to Pondicherry to implore aſſiſtance; but the French commander having refuſed to interfere, without direct inſtructions from his court, the young Prince reſolved to go and ſolicit them in perſon. All, it is ſaid, he requires, is the loan of three frigates, 1200 men, and 100 artilleriſts; with this trifling help, he thinks he will be able to reinſtate his unfortunate parent. In return for the courteſy, he is impowered in his father's name to enter into a treaty with France, and grant to its ſubjects, within his own dominions, all they can wiſh for, the improvement of their trade. Nevertheleſs, the general opinion is, that the Prince will fail in his application, becauſe, from the immenſe diſtance, it is more than probable, the uſurper will have ſufficient time to ſtrengthen his party, beyond the power of ſuch a handful of men to overturn it, and the leaſt check would be fatal to the French forces, who might fail in the means of repairing even their firſt loſs.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

The New-York Society for promoting uſeful knowledge, having at their laſt meeting received ſeveral communications reſpecting the inſects deſtroying the wheat, which if generally known, they hope may contribute in ſome meaſure to prevent their future ravages, or lead to the diſcovery of more effectual remedies.

Reſolved, That the purport of theſe communications ſhould be inſerted in the public papers, and that the thanks of the Society ſhould be given to thoſe gentlemen, who have favored them with their obſervations on this, and ſome other ſubjects;

ment of the silk-worm, in this country.

The information respecting the insect is as follows:

Extract of a letter from a Jersey farmer, dated Hunterdon, Jan. 30, 1787.

"The small fly, in which state it first appears, is supposed to advance about 15 miles annually, and neither waters nor mountains have obstructed them; though if disturbed, I never observed them to take a flight of more than five or six feet—yet they are so active that it is difficult to catch them. They first appear towards the end of September, and soon after, their eggs appear hatched, in colour and size like a flax-seed. They are very low at the joints of wheat plants, some even in the ground, and here they harbour all winter. On their first appearance in any district, their numbers being small, they seldom cut off the crop in this state, which is often the case the second or third year. In the spring, after warm weather, they again appear as a small worm, twist themselves around the wheat as it begins to pipe, eat, canker and kill it—being gorged they become a chrysal, from whence the aurelia takes wings.

"I would therefore propose, 1st, that wheat should not be sowed on land that is poor, but naturally rich or manured, the strong effects of which I saw last autumn.

"2dly. In such ground it will be early enough to sow, the first week in October, when the fly is mostly over.

"3dly. When the fly first appears, I would recommend to prepare a large bush of elder, the more leaves the better, let this be dragged over the wheat, it will propably scare them off, as this shrub is known to be obnoxious to all sorts of flies.

"4thly. Prepare a roller of a log, 18 inches diameter, by four feet and a half, or five feet long, a gage and nuts in the centre of each end, with a wooden frame fixed on it, on which may be placed a box to receive stones to any weight required. It is expected that this roller, if drawn over the wheat when the worm comes out in the spring, will crush them, besides being of great benefit in bringing the earth up to the roots of the plant. A roller is of so great service in this way, that even if the fly should happily leave us, no farmer should be without it, and the expence is a mere trifle."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1786.

"The first discovery I made of these insects, was a little before the wheat harvest in 1785, when but few appeared in my neighbourhood. I was led to the discovery, by observing here and there a head of my wheat leaning towards the ground, and on examination, found a breach in the straw, above the second joint from the ground, which rendered it so feeble as not to be able to support the weight of the head; this breach was, beyond a doubt, effected by a worm, which had perforated the straw, was lodged on the joint, and then in the aurelia state; from this aurelia I conclude the fly, or miller of a grayish colour, (and which lays the egg on the wheat, in the fall) must proceed. These flies are very numerous, and are ready to begin their work as soon as the first blade has grown to the length of a few inches, they then lay their eggs on this blade. These eggs resemble what is commonly called the fly-blow on meat, very small, and but one in a place, soon after the other blades of wheat, proceeding from the same kernal, inclose the first, the egg is covered, and agreeable to the usual progress of insects, arrives at the state of a worm, and descends towards the root, where it consumes the tender blade, sometimes destroying the whole crop in the fall; but if, by reason of the fertility of the soil and other concurrent circumstances, the vegetation is so rapid, as to baffle their efforts, some of the latter laid eggs when arrived to the worm state, entrench to the depth of an inch or more in the ground, where I have found them, after severe frosts, changed from a white to a greenish colour, and almost transparent. From this they proceed to the aurelia state, and thus continue in the ground, in my opinion, till the spring, when the fly is again produced, which again lays its eggs, and finishes the work begun in the fall, to the total destruction of the crop.

"There is one fact which I can relate (not from my own knowledge, but on information) that seems to me worthy of attention, which is, that by feeding the crop very close in the winter and spring, if the land is rich, it will again spring up, and the worms do not much injure the second growth."

Another correspondent observes, that wheat sown on points of land which are exposed to the sea air, are not near so liable to be destroyed by the insect as that sown in the interior parts of the country, and therefore recommends, as an experiment, that fine salt be sprinkled on the wheat just before, or very soon after, the appearance of the fly.

Since the receipt of the above, a letter written by Mr. Christopher Gullet, to Dr. Matty, has appeared in the American Museum, for February, 1787, page 43, which gives so many instances of the good effects of elder, in preserving vegetables from insects, caterpillars, and blights, as make it extremely probable, that the third remedy proposed by the Jersey farmer, though a very simple and easy one, may yet prove an essential and powerful mean of preserving our crops of wheat in future. By order of the Society,

B. KISSAM, M. D. Assist. Sec'ry.

April 12. By the return for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, received last night, there is a great probablity, that the Honorable John Hancock, Esq; will be called (once more) to the first seat; and his Honor Thomas Cushing, Esq; to the second.

We hear that the French have made the ports of Tobago free, in order to obstruct the trade of Grenada, which will also made the ports of Martinico free, which will prove very injurious to the few merchants in Dominica, who have had resolution to keep their stations in that colony.

The Portland Packet, Capt. James, arrived from this port to Falmouth, in 25 days.

Intelligence by the British Packet.

Poor Hastings's head begins to shake upon his shoulders—a majority of 107, on the 8th of February, appearing against him. The subject underwent thorough investigation, and was *calmly* and *deliberately* debated—Mr. Pitt, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Francis, &c. were totally engaged, and taking up the whole history of Hastings's conduct to the eastern Princes and Princesses, adduced his absolute condemnation—and those who would speak in his justification were little attended to.—This English writer continues,—"Warren Hastings was assailed by his enemies with all the fury of party rage, and personal enmity, and but luke-warmely, lamely, and insidiously defended by his ministerial friends—*Ecce homo!*—Surely all this will beget another coalition at the expence of Warren Hastings, who seems to be the victim or peace-offering to reconcile our political saints! The shop-tax, the East-India Company's quarrel with their new masters the board of controul, are all now become diminutive subjects, lost in the double vortex of impeachments and French negotiations."

Holland is like a ship at sea, without a rudder, and almost without a compass. Whether she will drive into a harbour, or dash upon a rock, is yet uncertain; but she looks like making shipwreck on the French coast.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

We are informed, that the department of *Master* of *Arithmetic* and *Mathematics*, in the Protestant Episcopal Academy of this city, is immediately to be filled by Mr. *Benjamin West*, Professor of Mathematics in the college of Providence, and member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in the State of Massachusetts. *Noah Webster*, Esq; author of "the grammatical institute of English language," has accepted of the place of *Master* of that language in the academy. Under the direction of an able principal, and such respectable instructors, there is every reason to believe, that the proficiency of the pupils will be universally pleasing.

The trustees of this seminary have actually begun to construct a well planned spacious building; so that there is a prospect of having, ere long, the several schools perfectly and permanently accommodated.

The Empress of China, from New-York, the Hove from ditto, and Canton, from Philadelphia, passed the straits of Sunda, before the first of August last,

BALTIMORE, April 20.

Colonel David Franks, who arrived at New-York, a few days ago, in His Most Christian Majesty's packet, from France, hath brought advice of the death of that eminent and patriotic Statesman the Count de Vergennes, and that the Duc de la Vauguyon was named as the Count's successor.

A squadron of five Portuguese men of war were to sail from Lisbon, about the last of March, on a nine months cruise against the Algerines.

By the late regulations of His Most Christian Majesty's packets, it appears that there will be annually, in future, eight between France and New-York, twelve between France and their West-India islands, and four from France to the isles of France and Bourbon, in the East-Indies.

The Rev. Samuel Prevost, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the State of New-York, and the Rev. William White, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, arrived at New-York from England, a few days ago, in the British packet. These respectable American Prelates were consecrated at the Palace of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 9th of February last.

Lately died in England, Mr. Samuel Nottingham, a distinguished Preacher amongst the people called Quakers, and well known and revered in America, as he was in Britain and Ireland.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.

A late New-York Paper says "The Public may be assured from good Authority, that the Portuguese Cruisers have been so vigilant off the Entrance and within the Straits of Gibraltar, that none of the Algerine Xebecs have ventured out for several Months.

His Britannic Majesty's Packet Sandwich, —— Dillon, Esq; Commander, in 33 Days from Falmouth, is arrived at New-York.

The Endeavour, Bowden, from Liverpool to this Port, has put into Castlehaven with much Damage, and must unload to repair.

The St. James, Thatcher, from Virginia, is arrived at Bristol.

The Boyd, Boyd; Blandford, Troup; and Sally, Dunlop, from Virginia; and Caledonia, Troup, from Maryland, arrived at Clyde the 3d of February; from whence sailed the America, Brown, for North-Carolina.

His Britannic Majesty's Packet Prince William-Henry, Capt. Scouse, will sail from New-York for Falmouth on the 2d of May.

☞ The public Examination of the Scholars of the Alexandria Academy, will be held at the Academy on the first of May.—On the second, there will be a Competition in reading and speaking English.—And in the Evening, the Comedy, called the MISER, will be attempted, by a few of the Academicians.

*** Tickets to be had at the Printing-Office.

A Loaf made of good Butt-Flour, at 19s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 3d. ½.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be seized by the Clerk of the Market for the Use of the Poor.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be sold at the Vendue-Store, opposite Col. Hooe's dwelling-house,

A Variety of Merchandise as usual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

Richard Conway,

Has for SALE,

A Few hogsheads of West-India rum,
Sugar of an excellent quality, in barrels;
French brandy in pipes,
Claret,
Alum,
Lisbon, } SALT.
French,

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

Porter & Ingraham,

Have for SALE,

Excellent HOCK,

Of the first quality, warranted forty years old.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

To be SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Friday the 22d day of May next, for Cash, or Tobacco at the market price, if not disposed of before by private contract, of which timely notice will be given,

THE good Brigantine ANNA-MARIA, burthen one hundred and thirty tons, or thereabouts, ten months old, built in Glouceſter county, Virginia, of an excellent frame of timber, planks, &c. and well calculated for the West-India, or any other trade where despatch is required; said vessel has been lately refitted with new masts, spars, sails, rigging, &c. and may be sent to sea at an easy expence.—The inventory may be seen, and the vessel viewed, by applying to Capt. Samuel Lewis on board, or at the store of John Legg, Vendue Master.

Fredericksburg, April 17, 1787.

Andrew Jamieson and Company,

RETURN their grateful thanks to their customers, for the many favors received, and beg leave to inform the public, that they continue the biscuit-baking business, under the firm of ANDERSON and JAMIESON.—They have for sale, all sorts of ship bread, and fine small bread, at Mrs. Kirk's bake-house, near the distillery, also at their bake-house, opposite the Printing-Office.—They have likewise for sale, a very handsome RIDING CHAIR, quite new, and elegantly finished.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

Two Books missing.

LENT by JOHN ELTON, my husband, some time before his death, the 3d and 4th volumes of Smollet's history of England, which books have never been returned. If any person or persons will deliver them to me, the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged, by

ISABEL ELTON.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

To be Sold,

A SMALL plantation containing 168 ACRES, lying in Berkeley County, two miles from Keys's Ferry, forty acres are cleared, and on which is a good farm-house, not yet finished, near several merchant mills, has two good springs on it, and the soil is thought equal to any in said county.—For terms apply to ALEXANDER WHITE, near the premises, or ROBERT WHITE at Winchester.

Berkeley County, April 25, 1787.

CASH

Given for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

POETRY.

THE SPINNING-WHEEL.

"ONE summer's eve, as Nancy fair
Sat spinning in the shade,
While soaring larks did shake the air
In warbling o'er her head;
In tender coos the pidgeons woo'd:
Love's impulse all must feel;
She sang, but still her work pursu'd,
And turn'd her spinning-wheel.

'While thus I work with rock and reel,
'So life by time is spun,
'And, as turns round my spinning-wheel,
'The world turns up and down:
'Some rich to-day, to-morrow low,
'While I no changes feel,
'But get my bread by sweat of brow,
'And turn my spinning-wheel.

'From me let men and women too
'This home-spun lesson learn;
'Not mind what other people do,
'But eat the bread they earn.
'If none were fed (were that to me)
'But what deserv'd a meal,
'Some ladies then, we soon should see,
'Must turn the spinning-wheel.'

The rural toast, with sweetest tone,
Thus sang her witless strain,
When o'er the lawn limp'd gammer Joan,
And brought home Nancy's swain.
'Come (cries the dame) Nance, here's thy spouse,
'Away throw rock and reel!'
Blithe Nanny, at the bonny news,
O'erset the spinning-wheel."

ROYAL GIFT,

And the

Knight of Malta,

Two valuable JACK ASSES,

WILL cover Mares and Jennies, at Mount-Vernon, this spring, for Five Guineas the season.——The first is of the most valuable race in the Kingdom of Spain; the other, lately imported from Malta by way of Paris, is not inferior.——The ROYAL GIFT (now five years old) has increased remarkably in size, since he covered last year; and not a Jenny, and scarcely a Mare to which he went, missed.——The KNIGHT of MALTA will be three years old this spring, is near 14 hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly:—Comparatively speaking he resembles a fine courser.

These two JACKS seem as if designed for different purposes, equally valuable.—The first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for the slow and heavy draught. The other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements on the road. The value of mules, on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIA,

STANDS at the same place, for Four Pounds the season: The money in every case, to be paid at the stable, before the Mares or Jennies are taken away; no account will be kept. Good pasturage, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against theft or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Mount-Vernon, March 12, 1787.

YORK,

WAS got by Leonidas, who was got by Traveller, who was got by Morton's Traveller, his dam by Jenny Cameron; Leonidas's dam was got by Morton's Traveller, his grand-dam Col. Tasker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam by Othello, who was bred by Col. William Fitzhugh of Chatham, and got by Fearnaught, who was got by Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his grand-dam by Spot, his great grand-dam by Cartouch, his great great grand-dam by Old Traveller in England, and his great great great grand-dam by Sedbury.—This horse is now six years old, in fine order, between 15 and 16 hands high, will cover at Springhill at Six Dollars, one half to be paid down and the remainder by the first day of October next.—Pasturage and hay at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents.

BENJAMIN DULANY.

April 12, 1787.

And now selling at a low rate,

By *William Worth,*

On board the sloop Polly and Sally, now lying at Col. Gilpin's wharf, the following articles, viz.

A Few hogsheads and barrels of New-York rum, hollow iron ware, a few casks of oil, and a quantity of codfish and cheese.

The above SLOOP is also for SALE.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

To be SOLD

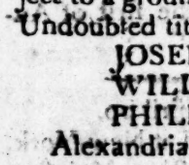
At FIRST COST,

AN elegant SADDLE with plated furniture, and a dress for a horse. Any person desirous of purchasing may know the terms by applying to the Printers.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

For BOURDEAUX,

The SHIP



SALLY,

JAMES WALLACE, Master,

NOW lying at Alexandria, and will sail in all this month.—For passage apply to the Captain on board.

April 12, 1787.

On the first day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND in Alexandria, late the property of Sebastian Schiefs and conveyed over to us by him for the behoof of his creditors.——The lot is situated on Prince-street, adjoining Messrs. Hooe and Harrison's, containing 23 feet 3 inches in front and 98 feet 6 inches in depth, on which is a large two-story FRAMED HOUSE, with a kitchen, warehouse and stable.—It is in fee-simple and will be sold for ready-money.—At the same time will be sold his stock of GOODS upon hand.

All persons indebted to the said Sebastian Schiefs, are requested to pay their respective accounts by the first of May next, to the Subscribers, who are empowered to receive the same, otherwise suits will be commenced against all who fail to comply.—Those having claims against him, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated by the first of May, as none will be afterwards admitted.

At the same time will be sold for ready-money, a two-story FRAMED HOUSE, on King-street, subject to a ground-rent of twelve shillings per foot.—Undoubted titles will be made the purchasers by

JOSEPH CARY,
WILLIAM WILSON,
PHILIP MARSTELLER, } Assignees.

Alexandria, March 1, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Managers of the Winchester Lutheran Church Lottery, have agreed to discontinue the same, and all adventurers are requested to return their tickets as soon as possible, and those who have paid for them shall receive their money again.

Winchester, April 2, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them, by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomack river, FORTY-SIX SHARES in the said Company, will be sold at auction at the Court-House in Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, on Monday the 14th of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and NINE SHARES in the said Company, will be sold at Shuter's Tavern in George-Town, in the State of Maryland, on Monday the 21st day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; they being the shares of such of the proprietors as are delinquents in making the first and second payments on their respective shares, which have been heretofore called for by the Board.

By order of the Board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

April 3, 1787.

THE Subscriber intending for Europe shortly, requests those to whom he is indebted to bring in their accounts.

JOHN CLARK.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on Sunday last the 8th instant, an indented Irish servant lad, named MICHAEL M'DANIEL, about 14 or 15 years of age, 4 feet 8 or 10 inches high, of a fair complexion and short light hair: He had on when he went away, a short brown sailor's jacket, thickset waistcoat, a pair of osnaburg trousers with a pair of check ditto over them, check shirt and round felt hat with a ribbon round it, a pair of old shoes, common metal buckles and black worsted stockings.—Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any gaol so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

and Company,

Acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed their store to the three story brick house, on Fairfax-street, next door to Messrs. Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney, where they have for sale, by wholesale and retail, an assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, viz.

SUPERFINE and second broadcloths,
Irish sheetings,
Ditto linens,
A large quantity of jeans, jeanets, fustians, &c.
An elegant assortment of calicoes,
Thread hose,
Hats,
Mens' and womens' saddles, in small packages,
London porter in bottles,
Excellent ale in ditto,
Hard, queens' and wooden ware, &c. &c. &c.

☞ They request all persons indebted to them to make speedy payment, as they are very anxious to have the business of the preceding year finally settled.—Those who are unable to comply with the above request, will please give their notes for their respective balances.—Any application for credit hereafter will be unnecessary, as they are determined to sell the GOODS on hand at a low price for present pay only.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

CHATHAM,

WILL stand this season at Mount-Asaph, in Charles county, about six miles below Piscataway, and about ten above Port-Tobacco, and cover at three guineas, but if the money be sent with the mares, or if paid by the first day of August next, he will cover at three pounds fifteen shillings, and two and six-pence to the groom.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's Regulus, who was got by Fearnought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Chatham's dam was Mr. Brent's Ebony, who was out of Selima, got by Col. Tasker's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal is the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a thousand guineas sweep-stake, and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot, her sire by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents. T. HANSON.

April 5, 1787.

FORMERLY by advertisement I requested all those that were indebted to me to come and settle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the last time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promissary note, open account, or otherwise to come and pay the same.—Likewise, all those that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and paid by myself in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts settled (if possible) and that speedily, as I intend once more to cross the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up against my estate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the spot, or alive.—For in the course of thirty odd years that I have been in business too many accounts of this description have I seen.—There is on hand about a thousand pounds first cost of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Also, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Also some NEGROES that I will either sell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with any of my servants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I shall deal with them as the law directs.

LYCURGUS,

WILL cover mares this season at the Subscriber's farm, on Holme's-Run, 4 miles from Alexandria, at three barrels of corn each, one barrel of which to be delivered before the mare is covered, the remainder on the first of January next, and in case of failure at that period, two guineas and the corn delivered forfeited.—LYCURGUS was got by the Old Arabian, his dam by Othello (son of Crab) his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, his great grand-dam was the celebrated Selima; he is full brother to Magnolia.—He is a beautiful chesnut, 15 hands high and elegantly formed.

WILLIAM BIRD.

Woodville, March 28, 1787.

N. B. If mares brought to said horse this season should not prove with foal, they will be received the next year gratis.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.